For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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For Independence and Fraternity

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JAPAN, GERMANY REACH ACCORD ON COOPERATION OF THEIR MEDICAL MEN

Talks Conducted in Tokyo Between Gaimusho And Reich Embassy

EVENT IS WELCOMED

Based on Cultural Pact, Fifth Anniversary of Which Will Be Observed November 25

A complete understanding has been reached between the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Germany Embassy in Tokyo for a closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine in accordance with the stipulations of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement of 1938, it was announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. Wednesday.

The announcement is regarded as most auspicious inasmuch as it came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the historic cultural agreement on November 25, 1938.

During the five years since the conclusion of that agreement, mutual understanding between the two nations in cultural fields, together with political, economic and military cooperation, has been greatly furthered by activities conducted in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and immense contributions have been made toward closer relations between the two countries in all respects.

Cultural Exchange Gains

Cultural exchange between the Empire and the Reich has markedly gained in volume and wealth, including the frequent exchange of broadcasts for which an agreement has already been concluded between the broadcasting corporations of the two countries. An understanding was reached this year between the authorities of Japan and Germany regarding translation copyright.

Thus, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the cultural agreement finds the structure of cooperation extended to the field of medicine.

The announcement of the Board of Information follows:

"For some time discussions have been held between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the German Embassy in Tokyo concerning methods by which to render still closer the cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine, in accordance with the stipulations of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement of 1938. A complete understanding has now been reached on this matter between the authorities of the two countries."

Cooperation Methods Outlined

Main points of the understanding on medical cooperation between Japan and Germany are:

1. The authorities of Japan and Germany will exert their efforts to promote friendly relations between their medical men through the study, each side of the other, of the conditions of medical practice and of health and sanitation, public welfare facilities, and the professional life of medical scientists and doctors and thereby to deepen their understanding of the culture of one another's country.

2. In connection with the foregoing, the authorities of the two countries will make efforts to realize the desires of their medical people in furthering their studies.

3. To attain the purpose mutual assistance will be extended when a doctor of one country studies in a research laboratory, scientific institute, hospital attached to medical institutions, hospitals and health establishments of the other.

4. The authorities of the two countries will exchange information on important and significant facts, cases, progress and changes relative to public welfare policy, legislation concerning medical treatment and health and sanitation, welfare facilities (including social welfare), conditions in the medical world and supplementary education of doctors.

SCRIBES VISIT TSUCHIURA

Delegates Impressed by Strength of Navy Air Force

A party of over 50 delegates to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, including those from China, Manchoukuo, and other countries visited the Naval Aviation Corps at Tsuchiura on Monday.

Shigemitsu Emphasizes Close Nippon-Reich Ties

Foreign Minister Praises Efforts of Ambassador Stahmer in Contributing to Collaboration of The Two Countries

Declaring that the maintenance of close unity between Japan and Germany is the keystone of Japan's national policy, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Wednesday lauded the efforts of German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in contributing toward the collaboration of the two countries.

The occasion was the luncheon given by the Foreign Minister at his official residence to felicitate the reaching of a complete understanding between the two countries for cooperation in the field of medicine.

The Foreign Minister took the occasion also to congratulate the German Ambassador on having been decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

In his response, the German Ambassador attached great importance on the fact that the two countries, while concentrating their total strength for the attainment of their war aims, are still able to continue their relations in the field of culture.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address, in substance, follows:

"It is a matter for congratulation to Japan-German cultural intercourse that an understanding has been reached between the Governments of the two countries regarding cooperation in the field of medicine.

Stahmer Decorated

"I have had the pleasure of transmitting to His Excellency Heinrich G. Stahmer, the German Ambassador, who is present here today a decoration of honor. I wish to extend my hearty congratulations to his Excellency.

"You all know that Ambassador Stahmer rendered great services at the time of the conclusion of the Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. For those services he was decorated at the time. Since that time, he has been continually working in the interests of Japan-German relations. As former Ambassador to China, he dealt successfully with the complicated situation there, while striving for the promotion of understanding between Japan and Germany. Now as Ambassador to Japan, he is contributing greatly toward the maintenance of close contact between the two Governments."

"Maintenance of close unity between Japan and Germany is the keynote of our national policy. This is clear from the Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. This national policy of ours has not been shaken in the least by the recent political upheaval in Italy. It requires no reiteration that Ambassador Stahmer is playing an eminent role in, and making great contributions toward, collaboration between the two countries.

"At a time when the Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy is working more satisfactorily than ever before after a test of three years, His Majesty the Emperor, in appreciation of Ambassador Stahmer's services, has been gracious enough to confer additionally on him the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon. On this distinction I extend my hearty congratulations to Ambassador Stahmer. It is my sincere wish that the Ambassador will continue to expend his best efforts in the interests of the relations between Japan and Germany.

"The fact that the felicitous event of the conferment of the additional decoration on Ambassador Stahmer has coincided with the reaching of an understanding between the two Governments concerning cooperation in the sphere of medicine is an occasion for double rejoicing.

Pact's 5th Anniversary

"Today marks the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-German Cultural Agreement, on which the present understanding is based. During the five years that have passed, the Cultural Agreement has contributed materially toward the promotion of mutual understanding in general and the enhancement of cultural cooperation in particular. The very while that they are carrying on the War, the peoples of Japan and Germany have been striving for cultural interchange.

"Concrete proof of this mutual striving for cultural interchange is to be seen in the agreement previously reached between the two countries on exchange broadcasts and in the arrangements made in July this year concerning the translation of Japanese and German books. The fact that Japan-German collaboration in the sphere of medicine has now been further strengthened is not only a matter for congratulation to the medical circles of the two countries but a contributory factor to the enhancement of world culture.

"Together with you who are here today I felicitate the brilliant success of the Japan-German Cultural Agreement in the last five years and hope sincerely for further progress in cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture.

"I am very happy that His Excellency the Ambassador of Germany and the gentlemen who are here today have accepted my invitation to this gathering to express felicitation on the accord reached between the two Governments regarding collaboration in the field of medicine. I now propose that we drink to the future prosperity of Greater Germany and to the continued health of His Excellency Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

Ambassador Stahmer's address follows:

"With a complete understanding having been reached concerning Japanese-German cooperation in the medical field, the many-year long relations between Japanese and German medicine have been given a new, clearcut recognition. It is my sincere wish that through this the medical studies of Japan and Germany will bring about mutual progress in a range still more vast. It is also something in which I have deep faith. It is especially significant, I think, that the complete understanding was reached on the day preceding the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Germany Cultural Agreement.

Confident of Victory

"Although the peoples of Japan and Germany are concentrating their total strength on the attainment of their war aims in the midst of a war which they are fighting to build a new world order based on morals, their relations in the field of culture are still being continued. And the fact that not only that but that they have been strengthened still further proves the strength of the two nations and their power of putting things into effect. Their strength and their power of putting things into effect are indeed that which proves solidly that final victory in this common war will be ours.

"At the same time they make clear to the world that Japan and Germany intend to strengthen still further their close alliance also in the field of cultural cooperation.

"I believe firmly that in the various fields of culture too the joint work of Japan and Germany will bring about successes of the highest value, and at the same time I am very happy to know that the Japanese officials and people are in complete agreement on this point.

"At this opportunity I wish to express my most profound thanks to the great understanding and cooperation always extended by the persons on the Japanese side connected with the interflow of Japanese-German culture.

"Wishing for the prosperous future of Japan and for the final victory of the Japanese Forces I wish to drink a toast with you for the long life of His Majesty the Emperor."

U.S. to Buy Chile Manganese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 23.—Commercial circles in Chile report that the United States will purchase the entire production of manganese in Chile in 1944, according to reports from Santiago.

Stahmer Granted Decoration

His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday was graciously pleased to confer the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon upon German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer for the meritorious services he has rendered toward the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Germany. Photo shows Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu presenting the decoration to the German Ambassador at the former's official residence.

UNIFIED CHINA VITAL FOR ASIATIC REBIRTH

Subhas Bose Appeals to Chungking for Peace With Japan in Radio Address

It is only by unifying China that a new era will really dawn upon entire Asia, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, said in a broadcast speech addressed to Chungking, Tuesday, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Nanking dated November 24.

Entitled: "Another Rejoinder to Chungking", Mr. Bose's speech was of the following tenor:—

"Recently I received from one of my subordinates stationed on the Indo-Burmese border a piece of news to the effect that the British authorities had ordered the withdrawal of sepoys from the border to be replaced with Chungking troops. This is patent proof, first, that the British military authorities no longer place any confidence in the loyalty of the Indian troops; second, that, just as they used sepoys as cannon fodder on the Malai and Burmese fronts, they are going to use Chungking troops to be slaughtered and maimed for the glory of British imperialism and the interests of British capitalists and, third, that when we begin our march on New Delhi it will not be the British troops that we shall be fighting but Chungking troops.

Why Aid British?

"Now, if Chiang Kai-shek were the nationalist and patriot that he pretends to be, why has he sent Chinese soldiers to aid the British so as to perpetrate their tyranny over Indian people and to suppress Indian nationalists and patriots? India has every sympathy for the Chungking regime and even now is sympathetic toward Chiang Kai-shek personally. But Chiang Kai-shek apparently is seeking to repay the sympathy of the Indian people toward him by giving armed help to British imperialism. If so, he will answer to God some day for his deed.

"I appeal to you people of Chungking because I believe that it is only through emancipation from Anglo-American influence by unifying China and concluding peace with Japan that a new era will really dawn upon entire Asia, a powerful impetus be given the struggle for Indian indepedence and the people of China recover their economic welfare and prosperity. I earnestly hope that all Chinese would be true to the great cause of a free China. A glorious understanding must be boldly and straightforwardly achieved in accordance with the changed circumstances in this part of the world. In speaking of my desire for Sino-Japanese peace I speak not only for myself but for all India.

"I believe that the greatest stumbling block in the way of a completely unified China is Anglo-Amer-

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NIPPON UNITS CRUSH ENEMY AT TAOYUAN

Air Force Destroys Bridges South of Tsichiao; Other Vital Points Blasted

Domei

AT XX BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 24.—Two thousand Chungking troops were put to rout along the Tsichiao River (30 kilometers northwest of Taoyuan) with heavy casualties, on the morning of November 22 after a bloody battle lasting 22 hours.

At 1 p.m. on November 22, the X X Unit which had carried out a sweeping frontal break-through advance toward Taoyuan encountered the 55th Regiment of the enemy's 19th Division along the Tsichiao River. The enemy force, having come northward from the direction of Changsha, had crossed the 40-meter wide Tsichiao River and was falling back on the hillocks peculiar to the Hunan region.

Goaded by superiors on the opposite bank of the river, the enemy regiment put up a tough resistance with a volley of cross-fire. Daring night bombing was effected by our Wild Eagles from about dusk, but the enemy, instead of being silenced, kept up a tenacious resistance and, with a bugle call to charge, came within 20 meters of our vanguard line. The battle lasted 22 hours and trees and shrubs nearby were stained with blood.

However, trapped in a noose spread by our X X vanguard Unit which had made a detour from the east and came to the enemy's rear and by our X X Unit which was advancing south, the enemy was put to rout at 10 a.m. yesterday, leaving behind numerous bodies and weapons.

2 Foe Divisions Crushed

Domei

AT X X ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 22.—By annihilating in a trap the enemy's 19th and 161st Divisions (of the 100th and 44th armies, respectively), our crack X X Unit rendered an exploit which stands out conspicuously in the current campaign against Taoyuan.

The Unit displayed excellent mobility and cooperated admirably with the encircling comrade Unit. By pressing the enemy from the east, west and south and pounding its mainstay from the north, the Unit displayed a piece of strategy which deserves special mention.

Worthy of notice, too, is the fact that Air Units, by destroying the enemy's military bridges south of Tsichiao, contributed substantially toward the success of the annihilative campaign.

Tireless, after ceaseless advance without sleep for days on end, the stalwart men of the Unit showed remarkable fighting spirit immediately at the sight of the enemy—a fact

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SEVERE DAMAGE DEALT ENEMY ON BOUGAINVILLE BY OUR NAVAL AIR UNITS

Gilbert Islands Now Seen Theater of Decisive War

'Nimitz Offensive' Played Up by U.S. to Hide Enormous Naval Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 23.—To conceal the huge losses in ships and aircrafts accompanying the Gilbert landing operations, the United States Government today launched a furious propaganda offensive, affixing exaggerated significance to the 'Nimitz offensive." The Government, however, is clinging to its silence in regard to its losses and is directing its efforts toward creating the impression that the American forces are holding complete control of the sea and air.

Reports from Washington reveal that Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, today, boasted to reporters that the Gilbert landings "mean that a new offensive aimed at directly attacking Japan via the Central Pacific has been started." Pounding his chest, Knox claimed that the aims of the present operations lay in "driving Japan out of the mandated islands such as the Marshalls and Carolines and in shortening the American supply lines in the southwestern Pacific."

Going on, Knox implicitly admitted that a part of the aims of the Gilbert operations had already been foiled when he said, "Up till the present in the Gilbert operations we have not encountered the resistance of the Japanese Fleet and the Americans have not yet succeeded in challenging the enemy to a decisive battle".

An editorial in today's New York Times, too, backed up Knox's confession and stated; "It is believed that the Gilbert operations were carried out with the aim to challenge the Japanese Navy and to bring a short end to the Pacific war. This aim, however, is in fundamental contradiction to the strategy of the Japanese Navy and the chances of its success seem slim".

Foe Reveals Commanders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—The headquarters of the United States Pacific fleet today released the list of names of the commanders taking part in the Gilbert operations, a report from Pearl Harbor reveals.

The list was as follows:

Commander-in-Chief of the central Pacific operations:

Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Commander of the amphibious forces:

Rear-Admiral Richmond K. Turner.

Commander of the Tarawa landing forces:

Major-General Julian Smith, Chief of the 2nd division of the Marines.

Commander of the Makin landing forces:

Major-General Ralph Smith, Chief of the 27th infantry division.

Commander of the various landing units:

Major-General Holland Smith.

Richmond Turner was Captain of the cruiser, Astoria, when that vessel brought the ashes of Ambassador Hiroshi Saito back to Japan, it is noted.

In the meantime, the Headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, made the following announcement today:

"The second marine corps which fought in Guadalcanal Island and in the Solomons waters landed on Gilbert Islands in collaboration with the 27th infantry division."

Sword Exhibit Opens

A special exhibition of swords was opened on Tuesday at the Matsuzakaya Department Store, Uyeno, under the auspices of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, for the purpose of further deepening the people's knowledge of swords which are the symbol of Japanese spirit. The exhibition will continue till December 8.

New U.S. Minister in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—Raymond Henry Norweb, newly appointed United States Minister to Portugal, arrived at Lisbon today by plane.

Enemy Seen Attempting Thrust Into Basic Area of Japan's Pacific Strategy

The United States in carrying its Pacific counter-offensive to the Gilbert Islands which are next-door neighbors to the Marshall Islands, our mandated territory, is obviously planning to thrust into waters fundamental to our Pacific strategy, according to Domei.

The Gilbert Islands have now become a theater of decisive war between Japan and the United States. On the heels of the splendid victory won by our Navy Air Force in which the bulk of the aircraft-carrier strength of the enemy that came attacking was blasted out of the picture, intense fighting is continuing on the island of Tarawa.

The United States is pretending the attack on the Gilbert Islands to be a campaign to break through the frontal Pacific line of our defense but the traditional frontal trans-Pacific path of the United States Navy is a line linking Hawaii, Midway, Wake (Otorishima), Guam and the Philippines. Up to the very eve of war the United States Navy had been pushing its trans-Pacific strategy in accordance with this policy. Now, in the second year of the war, the enemy is attempting to make the Gilbert Islands its base of operations against Japan and is disseminating the propaganda that the attack on these islands constitutes a campaign of frontal break-through the Central Pacific, by already taking into account the capture of this base.

The Gilbert Islands situation is quite delicate and permits no definite predictions, says Domei, but it is to be noted that the case is markedly different here from what it is in the Solomons. A general survey of past events shows that the campaigns in the Solomons, Indian Ocean and Burma areas have been hostilities at the outposts of the Greater East Asia positions. Intense fighting is continuing in those parts even now. In the case of the Gilbert Islands, they are too near our territory to be called mere hostilities at the outposts. It can easily be imagined that the enemy is striving to advance into the South Seas area which is basic to Japan's Pacific defense.

It is a recognized fact of history that every rising nation has bent its national effort on the acquisition or construction of the waters fundamental to its defense. The South Seas constitutes an area basic to the Pacific strategy of Japan. Thus, the importance of the Gilbert operations may well be understood. The war in the Pacific has steadily developed northward from the South Pacific to the Central Pacific. The Americans are watching their chance also in the North Pacific. In view of these considerations, Domei concludes, a sea area fundamental to Japan's defense is seen to be fast developing into a theater of decisive warfare.

KOSCAK YAMADA'S PARTY WINS ALL FILIPINO HEARTS

Musician Declares Standard Of Music in Philippines Is Of High Order

Domei

MANILA, November 23.—Prior to his departure for Japan, Mr. Koscak Yamada, leader of the Nippon Musical Mission to the Philippines, in a message expressing appreciation for the welcome accorded to the party, declared, "Appreciation and understanding of music in the Philippines are of a high standard, comparing most favorably with those of other regions of the Common Prosperity Region."

Declaring that the Filipino people have not forgotten Asian souls in the realm of music, Mr. Yamada voiced the hope that it will become the basis of future growth and development of Philippine music.

Mr. Yamada and his party, including Mr. Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, in a series of concerts in Manila, completely won the hearts of Filipino music lovers by rendering masterful performances.

Foe Also Suffers Heavily By Attacks on Nearby Isles, Transports

4-DAY ACTIVITIES GIVEN

3 B-24's Blasted by Our Defenders Over New Guinea—Buin Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 24.—Japanese Navy Air Units are daily carrying on their furious attacks on enemy positions on Bougainville and nearby islands as well as on enemy transports, dealing heavy damage to the enemy. The condition of their activities from November 19 to 22 follows:

November 19: Enemy positions on Mono Island were bombed and several enemy establishments blasted.

Early November 20: Japanese fighter planes machine-gunned several enemy transports in the offing of Torokina Promontory and scored many hits. Japanese bombers pounded enemy positions near Torokina Promontory and blasted two or three places, and caused six places to be set ablaze.

November 21: The landing equipment of the enemy at Torokina Promontory was bombed, blasting two places and causing them to be set aflame. Early on the same morning the enemy landing postions at Torokina Promontory and a small island at the mouth of the Torokina River were bombed. On the small island, five places were set ablaze, two of them of great proportions. Five places also were set aflame near the mouth of Torokina River.

November 22: Early on the morning, the enemy ground equipment at Torokina Promontory was bombed. All bombs were dumped on it.

Two B-24's Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, November 24.—Japanese Defense Units and Navy Air Units in the Menbekwari area in western New Guinea shot down one and damaged two of the seven enemy B-24's which raided the same area on Sunday afternoon.

Buin Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 24.—Japanese Ground Units in Buin in Bougainville fought against 70 enemy fighters and bombers which raided that point on Sunday afternoon, shooting down four of them and repulsing the others. Damage sustained was negligible.

3 Blasted Over Maykor

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, November 24.—A total of 31 enemy fighters and bombers came over Maykor Island in the Aru group from morning on Sunday in four raids. Japanese ground Units and Navy fighter units engaged them in combat and shot down three of them. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Hainan Raider Downed

Domei

HOIHOW, November 24.—Japanese Navy Fighter Units on Friday morning fought two B-25's which raided Hainan Island and shot down one and repulsed the other.

AUSTRALIAN LOSSES BARED

Ridiculous Figure of 61,564 Published to Fool Public

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—In keeping with the anti-Axis policy of always issuing utterly wild reports of their losses in order to fool their people, the Australian Government recently announced its casualties from the beginning of the war to August 31 as being 61,564, according to an Associated Press report reaching here. The announcement declared that of the total casualties of 61,564, those killed, including those who died from illness, numbered 13,908; those wounded, 14,702; those taken prisoner, 20,833; and those unaccounted for 12,131.

NIPPON LITERATURE INFLUENCING CHINA

Shu, Studying Here, Translating Japanese Books for Benefit of Chinese

Among those attending classes on Japanese literature at the Tokyo Imperial University is Shu Pai-ling, Chinese delegate to the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference, which met in Tokyo in August this year, who stayed behind as one of two exchange scholars to do research work for six months in Japan.

Mr. Shu is connected with the Culture Department of the Education Ministry of the National Government of China, and it was in this capacity that he was sent to Japan as one of the delegates to the Conference.

Mr. Shu is a graduate of Peking University where he majored in Chinese literature. Interested in writing since his 'teens, Mr. Shu has had published since graduation from school three books of poems and two novels.

Is Keen Translator

Besides his researches and studies at the Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Shu is engaged in translating into Chinese "Mugi to Heitai," a novel by Ashihei Hino, which he hopes to have completed before his departure for home toward the end of December. He will also translate another novel, "Genghis Khan," by Shiro Ozaki, "but this will have to wait until I return to Peking," he said.

Commenting on the rather slight knowledge which the Chinese people in general have of Japanese literature as compared to the deep knowledge and understanding which the Japanese have of Chinese literature, Mr. Shu declared:

"It is not because we are not interested, but we have had little opportunity to acquaint ourselves with Japanese literature. In the past there has never been any serious attempt to introduce Japanese literature into China. During the last years, however, with so many of our students coming to Japan to study, not only has Japanese literature become widely known but modern Chinese literature shows a decided Japanese influence. Of young writers of note today in China I might mention Ro-shin, Chu Cho-len and Kuo Mo-jo, all of whom have received a part of their education in Japan."

Short stories and sketches by such writers of the Meiji Era as Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Soseki Natsume, Ogai Mori and Saneatsu Mushakoji are the best understood and liked by the Chinese people, Mr. Shu explained. Also translations of "haiku" (17-syllable) verse by the famous Basho are very popular, some of which Mr. Shu himself has translated into Chinese.

Heretofore Peking and Shanghai, representing the old and the new cultural centers of China, have worked independently of each other, but soon a writers' association will be formed when all will work in unison for the furtherance of their country's culture, Mr. Shu declared.

To Study in China

Of the Japanese writers who will go to China in the near future, according to Mr. Shu, are Nobuko Yoshiya, famous Japanese woman novelist, who hopes to study in Peking for a year, Yutaka Mafune, Takeo Oda, Hideo Kobayashi, Tomoji Abe and Masao Kume. The last two are already on their way to Shanghai, where they will stay for about three months, it was explained by Mr. Shu.

"When I return to Peking, I shall take back with me memories of a very pleasant stay in Japan. This is not my first visit as I have been a frequent visitor here, but it is the longest and the most interesting," he said.

"Of the many distinguished men and women of letters whom I have had the privilege of meeting here in the course of conferences and gatherings, three especially have been extremely kind to me. They are Mushakoji, Haruo Sato and Tatsuji Miyoshi, from whose talks I have received great encouragement and inspiration.

"When I have time I hope to write all about this and my other experiences in Japan so that those at home may know of the kindness which has been extended to me. In fact I have already started, and have sent back a few jottings to Peking. I shall also write some poems on Japan.

"A short while ago mention was made of my rather fluent Japanese. I have always been interested in Japan and things pertaining to Japan, and when one is deeply interested in any subject it is always easy to learn it thoroughly," concluded Mr. Shu.

Soekarno in Osaka

Ir. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, and his party arrived at Osaka Wednesday afternoon, where they first paid a courtesy call at the Central Army headquarters and proceeded to the Osaka arsenal. They will visit Nara today.

The Tasks Before Independent Burma

By Thakin Mya, Deputy Prime Minister

THE achievement by Burma of her national destiny is not only an event fraught with momentous consequences for the countries in East Asia who for long had been groaning under western tyranny but it may well be the first stage of the crisis eventually precipitating the break-up of the British Empire. The western nations dominating over Asia would never have accorded, in the normal course of events to any Asiatic country, the privilege of a free and independent existence. Burma originally adopted the so-called constitutional methods in her struggle for emancipation. The essentially peace-loving temperament of the Burmese prevented them from appealing to force. It was only when there was no hope of success by peaceful methods that they had no alternative but to resort to outbreaks and revolts. These revolts were suppressed with ruthless severity and thousands of Burmese patriots made their supreme sacrifice for the cause of their motherland.

Japanese Help Sought

Since then Burma had been waiting for an opportunity to drive out the British. With a full realization of the grim realities of the situation she surveyed the possibilities of achieving her emancipation. It became clear to her that her national deliverance would only be possible as a result of a policy of close cooperation and alliance with Nippon. Far-sighted Burmese leaders have therefore, all along, been striving to implement this policy of cooperation. Opportunity for dealing a mortal blow to their oppressors came with the opening of the Greater East Asiatic War, and Burma was quick in seizing the opportunity for which she had waited for so long. Her cooperation with the Nippon Armed Forces and the glorious victories that attended their combined efforts resulted, in the course of a few months, in the expulsion of the British from the country. This expulsion has enabled the realization of Burma's independence. More than the realization of her independence, the preservation and maintenance of her independent and sovereign status are tasks of far greater consequence to Burma.

The striking force against the enemy possessed by the nations in Greater East Asia is increasing day by day. The latest addition to the nations forming the Common Prosperity Region is the Philippines whose independent and sovereign status Burma has recognized.

Burma is now at war with the Anglo-American Powers after entering into an alliance with Nippon. She is inflexibly resolved to carry the struggle to a successful conclusion. She fully realizes that continued cooperation with Nippon is a vital factor for her success. In the guarding of the western sector of Greater East Asia, Burma is unshakably determined that she should be triumphant in her mission.

Single Purpose Stressed

The immediate tasks before new Burma just now are war-waging and state-making. Our whole life and work, everything in fact, must be concentrated into a single national effort for a single national purpose, which is to create and defend our new state. The work consists of three kinds: maintaining the military war front; maintaining the civilian war front; and establishing and maintaining a new state. The work on all the fronts will, therefore, relate to the most essential things, just those things without which the War cannot go on. In this total war which has so completely involved our people, the civilian front is as vital as any other front. For this reason the living conditions on that front become a part of the general war situation and its problems; in other words, civilian necessities are also war necessities to Burma. The Government of Burma's plan of work for this first year will, therefore, be mainly concentrated on the following activities:

(1) On the military front, the strengthening and completion of Burma's fighting forces and other auxiliary units and supplementary war measures.

(2) On the civilian front, ensuring the basic requirements of the civilian population, such as, food, clothing, shelter, health, transport and other means of communications.

(3) As regards the new state, the creation of an administrative machinery to cope with her new tasks; the establishment of the closest war relations with Nippon and other members of Greater East Asia; Burma's national development made parallel with war purposes, such as war administration, war finance, war agriculture, war industries, war communications, war health measures, war labor, war civil defense services, war supplies and economy generally.

This, in short, will be Burma's first year plan as a new state and programs will be drawn as a complement to this plan. She is quite aware of the fact that she cannot achieve these aims single-handed and she is therefore particularly gratified to hear the radio speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo addressed to the people of Burma and broadcast on the 1st of September, in which he pledged that "Nippon, hand in hand with her new ally Burma and with the help and encouragement of each other, will fight through with the full might of her fighting will and with confidence in victory for the emancipation of Greater East Asia until that happy day when the present war will have been brought to a successful conclusion."

P.I. ASSEMBLY SET FOR VITAL SESSION

First Regular Meeting Opens Today; Program Bared for Self-Sufficiency

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—With several important problems at hand to be solved, the first regular session of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines will open tomorrow.

Problems facing the National Assembly are the strengthening of the organization of the National Government and ways and means of increasing Government income to meet the needs of expanding activities of the new government.

Pushes Development

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—An over-all program to effect complete economic self-sufficiency for the Philippines was revealed by Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael R. Alunan, concurrently chairman of the National Planning Board, in an interview in which he declared: "The Government is doing all in its power to lay a firm foundation for the industrial and agricultural revitalization of the Philippines so that it will be able to play an important role as a member of Greater East Asia."

The Government will undertake a program of industrial and agricultural development which embraces the following: firstly, carrying out of a five-year program for increasing food production which has already been started; secondly, development of agriculture, forestry, fishery, livestock raising and household industry; thirdly, establishment of scientific research laboratories and experimental farm stations; fourthly, encouragement of new industries engaged in production of foodstuffs and other prime commodities.

Java Seamen's Institute Due

Domei

SURABAYA, November 23.—The Seamen's Training Institute will be opened on December 10 in Soemenep, Madura Province, with preparations steadily progressing. In the above institute, local primary school graduates will undergo a three-month training to become crew members of sailing boats. It is understood that in future, pelagic fishing will be included among school courses.

To Combat Communists

Domei

PEKING, November 24.—With a view to further intensifying the mopping-up operation against Communists, the North China Political Affairs Commission recently placed certain districts under its direct control in order to attain closer cooperation among the Government, military forces, and civilians.

Nippon Units Crush Enemy at Taoyuan

(Continued from Page 1)

which will go down in our war annals.

How tough the enemy's resistance was may be gathered from the fact that they fought to the very last, some of the enemy soldiers self-blasting themselves with hand-grenades at the last minute.

3 Foe Points Hit

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 24.—Japanese Air Units made repeated attacks on Pingkiang, Changsha and Hsiangtan, vital points in the enemy's ninth war sector, according to reports from Chungking.

Enemy Force Strafed

Domei

AT X X BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, NOVEMBER 24.—A large formation of Japanese bomber and fighter planes, at 4:10 p.m. on November 22, espied an enemy force, about 20,000 strong, around Ninghsiang (50 kilometers west of Changsha), strafed and dealt it crushing blows. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

The enemy force was heading northwest to go to the rescue of their comrades at Changteh.

Changteh Facilities Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 24.—A large formation of fighter and bomber planes of the Imperial Army Air Force, leaving its base in the morning of November 24, appeared above Changteh in Hunan Province, an important military base in the 6th War Zone of the Chungking Forces, at 12:10 p.m. the same day, and inflicted great damage on many military installations in and out of the city. All planes of the Imperial Air Force returned safely.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF JAPAN TO BE STUDIED

Examination To Be Made Primarily From Point of National Defense

The first meeting of the Geographical Society is scheduled to be held for two days starting from Thursday at the Education Ministry, for the purpose of studying the geography of Greater East Asia.

On the occasion Kozo Okada, instructor of the Army Intendance School and nine others will speak on the subject, "the geographical features of Japan from the point of national defense," to be followed by an exchange of frank opinions.

On the first day at 6:30 p.m. a lecture will be held for the benefit of the public at the Women's Higher Normal School in Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku, when Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe will deliver an address, followed by lectures by Professor Taro Tsujimura and Professor Mishige Komaki of the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities respectively.

REICH FORCES TAKE CONTROL OF AEGEAN

By the Fall of All Enemy Bases, Threat to Crete Definitely Removed

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—With the occupation of the island of Samos, which was announced by the German authorities on Monday, all the bases of the British and Badoglioan forces in the Aegean have fallen into German hands.

Since the fall of the island of Leros, the capture of Samos had been regarded as a matter of time. By the occupation of Samos, the triangle formed by Samos, Leros, and Kos, which the Badoglioans had used as a threat against Crete at the entrance to the Aegean has been completely smashed. With the control of the Aegean now completely in German hands the occupation of the island has great strategic significance.

The anti-Axis headquarters at Algiers are ignoring the fall of the island, but it is unconcealable that the anti Axis forces made a bad bungle when they allowed the Germans to take over the control of the Aegean. It is believed certain that they will be subjected to attacks of British public opinion which was intense even at the time of the fall of Leros.

Thais Repulse Raiders

Domei

BANGKOK, November 24.—A formation of enemy planes which raided northern Thailand on November 20 was immediately subjected to anti-aircraft fire, it was announced by the Thai National Defense Headquarters yesterday.

P.I. HEARTILY BACKS BOSE'S INDIA CAUSE

Under Such Dynamic Leadership India Cannot Fail, Says Claro M. Recto

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—Indians and Indian sympathizers resoundingly responded to Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India at a mammoth "drive out Anglo Americans from East Asia" rally held at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday afternoon.

"We go to battle full of confidence in victory," Mr. Bose declared in his speech, adding, "we are confident because we know we have the Hindus' united strength and the firm determination of all nations in East Asia to rid this part of the world of Anglo-American imperialism."

The visiting Indian leader was given a hearty ovation as he entered the assembly at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by members of his suite. Loud handclaps broke out as he ascended the stage where hung the national flags of Japan, India, and the Republic of the Philippines.

The program started with the singing of the national anthem, "Bande Mataram" by three Indian girls as special guests and Indians wearing white Gandhi caps rose to attention.

Expressing gratitude to the Philippines for the hospitable reception accorded him, Bose promised that as soon as India is able to expel the British from India and hoist their flag over the Red Fortress at Delhi, she will immediately establish relations with the Philippines as well as other East Asiatic countries.

He hailed the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo, calling it, "an embodiment of the new order which is being established in East Asia."

Recounting the long Indian struggle for freedom against Britain, Mr. Bose said that this was about to reach a successful conclusion over the dead carcass of British imperialism.

Subhas Chandra Bose was eulogized by Benigno Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, as a "brilliant exponent of the purest, most elevated patriotism."

Speaking before the Indian leaders, Mr. Aquino said that he was inspired by Mr. Bose's enthusiasm and his conviction, and also "because he was not speaking as an Indian but as an oriental."

He continued, "Mr. Bose is not only defending the cause of liberty and security of one billion East Asians, who for long centuries have been groaning under the yoke of occidental oppression, but has also been advocating a political ideal based on world order in which respect for others, rights and national conduct ruled by moral justice constitute the cardinal principles of individuals and of nations."

Meanwhile, Claro M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared in an interview that the presence of Mr. Bose "should give mutual inspiration both for the Philippines and for India."

He added that the Philippines is certain to gain a great spiritual uplift from the presence of the fiery Indian leader, who is leading his people in a bitter fight against Anglo-America, while Free India will, without doubt, be inspired by the sight of an independent Philippines.

Mr. Recto declared that Subhas Chandra Bose is unassuming yet positively electrifying in his earnestness and sincerity in the cause of freeing India and emancipating entire East Asia from western domination, adding, "With such dynamic leadership India cannot fail."

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Oppressive Acts by U.S. At Tule Lake Are Bared

Investigation Results by Spanish Consulate at San Francisco May Result in Revision of Treatment of Americans Here, Declares Spokesman Iguchi

Denouncing the illegal and inhuman treatment meted out by the United States authorities to the Japanese internees at Tule Lake Segregation Center, in Northern California, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference held on Wednesday, cast more light on the situation at that American concentration camp. Mr. Iguchi condemned the action of the American authorities for forcibly segregating numerous American-resident Japanese, both citizens and non-citizens, merely on the charge that they had indicated their loyalty to Japan and then employing armed force to oppress these defenseless persons when they firmly refused to work. Depending on the results of the investigation made by the Spanish Consulate in San Francisco at the Japanese Government's request, "We may have to reconsider the treatment which is now being given to Americans residing in Japan," Mr. Iguchi declared.

Forcible Removal Made

"Following the outbreak of the present war," he said, the United States Government established a military zone along the Pacific coast and from March last year, forcibly removed all Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry residing therein to the hinterland regions where they placed them in relocation centers.

"Since September of this year, the United States Government made changes in their method of treating these internees. As indicated in the letter of President Roosevelt to the President of the Senate on September 14, they have taken a policy of 'segregating disloyal persons and persons whose loyalty is questionable.'

"To quote from President Roosevelt's letter: 'The segregation program of the War Relocation Authority provides for transferring to a single center, the Tule Lake Center in northeastern California, those persons of Japanese ancestry residing in relocation centers who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan. All persons among them who have expressed a wish to return to Japan for permanent residence have been included in the segregation along with those among the citizens who have answered in the negative, or have refused to answer, a direct question as to their willingness to declare their loyalty to the United States and to renounce any allegiance to any foreign government.'

"President Roosevelt stated that, accordingly, out of the total of 113,000 Japanese, both citizens and non-citizens, the first group of 6,300 had begun to be segregated at Tule Lake Center from early September.

Oppression by Armed Force

"Regarding this measure of the United States authorities, those who are segregated expressed strong indignation from the latter part of October and when they were assigned to do compulsory labor they refused to work. Thereupon, the United States authorities ordered out the army on November 4, and confined about 500 of them for detention and cross-examination.

"In short, the situation arose because the American authorities had segregated these persons on the sole charge that they had indicated their loyalty to Japan, and, as a consequence, compelled them to engage in involuntary labor. In view of the fact that the action of the United States Government completely denies the free will of the individual and furthermore has employed armed force to oppress these defenseless persons, it can be regarded as illegal and inhuman.

"As you already know, the Japanese Government have requested the Spanish Government to make investigations into the matter and the Spanish Consulate in San Francisco has sent a representative to Tule Lake for the purpose. We are now waiting for a report. However, from the accounts of American injustices which we have obtained from the repatriates who recently returned from America on the second exchange, there is good reason to believe that the United States authorities have resorted to rash and illegal measures at Tule Lake. Depending upon the results of the investigation, we may have to reconsider the treatment which is now being given to Americans residing in Japan."

CAMBODIAN DOCUMENTS USING ROMANIZED FORM

French Indo-China Authorities Also Decide Change in General Education

Domei

SAIGON, November 24.—The Government-General of French Indo-China has decided that all official documents and writings of the Cambodian Government and other administrative organs will be issued in romanized form commencing January 12.

It was also learned that the Cambodian Government will put into use romanized dictionaries in all schools throughout Cambodia starting from November and henceforth roman letters will be taught once a week.

Education in romanized Cambodian language will not only be required for teachers but will also be taught to the general public.

In order to respect Cambodian culture, the Governor-General of French Indo-China will avoid compulsory education and will take gradual measures to romanize the language.

Unified China Vital For Asiatic Rebirth

(Continued From Page 1)

ican influence, especially American influence. The United States and Britain are taking pains to give the impression that in their winter offensive on the Indo-Burmese border they will reopen the Burma Highway and aid Chungking. But I happen to know the conditions on both sides of the Indo-Burmese border, because my comrades are already there and have already gauged the strength of the enemy in comparison with ours."

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U.S. STRATEGY AIMS AT WORLD CONTROL

America Hides Designs From Her Allies Under Cloak of Military Necessity

The United States, ever clinging to the insatiable imperialistic ambition of establishing a world hegemony upon the termination of the current war, is tenaciously pursuing its policy by dispatching expeditionary forces to South America, Canada, Africa, the Pacific, the British mainland and Ireland, not speaking of the islands in the Caribbean Sea and the Central American States, commented the Asahi under the headline "America's Dream of World Domination."

It goes without saying that America aims at the acquisition of world control through her militaristic maneuvers. Prior to the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, American forces were dispatched to Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland and later, taking advantage of the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio régime, American forces marched into Sicily as well as into southern Italy. Thus, it is more than evident that America has a sinister design to solidify her strategic positions in order to fully use her influence in the post-war period.

American imperialism was revealed by the author of "The American Foreign Policy," when he said that in the United States the Navy and politicians favor the imperialistic policy and not the capitalists. The ambition for world hegemony was first manifested by President Theodore Roosevelt and since then it has been persistently followed by the politicians who have manipulated world affairs. It is not too much to conclude that America today is pursuing its imperialistic policy under the cloak of military strategy.

Before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain, on many occasions, appealed to America to give the former greater aid, by offering the latter the control over the British colonies and other territories. The inevitable downfall of the British Empire was attested to by Prime Minister Winston Churchill when he declared that he was not responsible for the predicament confronting the nation. On one occasion Colonel Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies stated in antipathy of the declining of the British prestige, "The British colonies are to be placed under the sole jurisdiction of the British Government," thus attempting to check the American usurpation on the British prerogative.

Taking advantage of the world upheaval, America has founded numerous bases the world over. During the period from the outset of the European War to the shameless surrender of the Badoglio regime, America constructed more than 60 bases and after the first entrance of the American troops in southern Italy, 40 more were added, thus making a total of over 100.

Since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, on every available occasion, clarified its true intention in the prosecution of the war, by promising independence, reciprocity and justice to the nations in Greater East Asia. In apparent contrast to Japan's sincerity, America schemes to aggrandize her control over the world by resorting to armed force. The British are undoubtedly filled with fear of the American maneuvers extending its greedy tentacles over British territories, and Japan must nip in the bud the American machinations which may obstruct the construction of perpetual security in Asia. In this connection Japan must further consolidate her determination to march forward for the attainment of her lofty ideal.

The following is the list of bases that the United States constructed either before or after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia:

Prior to the commencement of the current war—Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland.

Prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States, America secured bases, through negotiations with Britain, in the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana, Bermuda.

In the Caribbean Sea—Cuba, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Aruba Island, (Dutch territory) Curacao (Dutch territory).

In Central America—Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama area.

In South America—Brazil, Venezuela, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador.

In Canada—Labrador.

In Africa—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Freetown, Liberia, Nigeria, Gabun, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Chad, Anglo-Egypt.

In Asia—Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Iran.

In the Pacific—Australia where Britain has lost control since the establishment of the Headquarters of anti-Axis Forces for the Southwestern Pacific, New Hebrides Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Samoa Island, Canton Island of the Phoenix group, Palmer Island.

In other places—British mainland and Northern Ireland.

Admiral Nomura Warns Americans:

SEES INTERNAL COLLAPSE

U.S. Labor Movement Roosevelt's Bitter Enemy and Racial Problem Vital Weak Spot, He Claims: Points to East Asia's Solidarity

(Editor's Note: The following is the third and concluding article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, entitled "To the American People." The first and second instalments appeared in the Tuesday and Wednesday morning editions of the Nippon Times.)

Generally, the Japanese people still think that the war is going on somewhere far away from home. This, of course, is a big mistake. A glance at our strategic position should convince any one that the heart of Japan is not necessarily within the Japanese mainland alone. Several spots beyond the Common Prosperity Region are as vital to us as the key points within the Japanese mainland.

The enemy realizes this fact. While I was racking my brains trying to break the deadlock in the Japanese-American negotiations, certain Americans who are still in exalted Government positions would often challenge me with, "Admiral Nomura, if Japan were to go to war with America, she would be short of oil. She's been buying oil from us." Then they would show me detailed figures.

Of course, I saw fit to leave my challengers alone. But I have no intention to make light of the fact that the enemy has taken note of Japan's vital spots. On the contrary, I urge our people to bear carefully in mind the fact that Japan has important spots not only in the South but elsewhere in Greater East Asia, that these places are as vital as those in Japan Proper and, above all, that the enemy's war aim, first and foremost, is to dislodge Japan from her outside ramparts.

Notes Blockade Strategy

Traditionally, America and Britain are adherents to the blockade strategy. Every great Power has her traditional or, rather, her special strategy. The blockade strategy is aimed to gain control of the sea by shutting up the enemy, to insure the acquisition of resources but to prevent the enemy from all access to them.

It was this blockade strategy which actuated America to advocate the freedom of the seas, to build up a big navy, to force the 5:5:3 ratio on Japan and finally, with the collapse of that ratio, to launch the program of a two-ocean fleet.

The two-ocean fleet program is aimed at simultaneous control of the Pacific and the Atlantic and, finally, at world domination by naval strength. In other words, as long as her naval strength was insufficient, America advocated the freedom of the seas. Today she seeks to place the seas of the world under the Stars and Stripes.

It is around this objective of establishing supremacy throughout the world that the United States naval policy since the lapse of the Naval Treaties has been revolving, a fact which men like Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, have no hesitation in boasting. To control the seas of the world, to have all the world resources to herself and to dominate the world itself—such is the object of American imperialism.

When I arrived in Washington and observed at close range the radical change in the United States naval policy, I could not help worrying seriously for the American people. I had been in Washington as a Naval attache at the time of President Wilson. Roosevelt's and Wilson's policies, although both are interventionist in nature, are fundamentally different in scale.

Hits Roosevelt's Aim

Why is it that American citizens who are blessed with an overabundance of natural resources must sacrifice their freedom, come all the way to the far-off Solomons and New Guinea and there lose their lives in volcano and jungle-covered islands or in reef-surrounded and shark-infested waters? To this question there is only one answer. It is Roosevelt's ambition for world domination, of which the American naval policy in recent years is a manifestatoin.

America's war with Japan is aimed, first and foremost, at the perpetuation of world domination. That being so, air raids on Japan and other "nerve war" guerilla tactics which the enemy may attempt will be just one means in the war. The traditional American policy, especially her expansionist naval policy points to every likelihood that she will concentrate, in the main, on blockade warfare against Japan, on intercepting Japan's contact with the South, on cutting her off from sources of vital resources and incapacitating her from carrying on the war. As a matter of fact, this fundamental American strategy is already at work.

This is all the more the reason why we should have full cognizance of the fact that the heart of Japan lies not only within the Japanese mainland but also beyond the Common Prosperity Region and that Japan's existence and defense can be guaranteed only when the existence and defense of Greater East Asia has been perfected. Remember, at this very moment, MacArthur is trying desperately to recapture Rabaul; Mountbatten is gloating from the Indian Ocean. We should know in which direction this enemy naval strength in the east and west will be turned.

Standing in sharp contrast to the enemy's unholy war objective is the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Mutual well-being and common prosperity, respect for one another's independence, enhancement of cultural intercourse, economic reciprocity, breaking down of racial discrimination and the throwing open of the world's resources—such are the grand ideals epunciated in the Joint Declaration. They are the very ideals which mankind has long cherished and striven to realize but in vain, due to clashes of interests among nations. Now, the peoples of Greater East Asia are out to realize these lofty ideals ahead of the Europeans and Americans. It is a significant event, historically, internationally and in the cause of humanity. Grand, indeed, is our war aim.

The American people would be well advised to listen to this Declaration with an open heart. When they have grasped the spirit of this Declaration, how will they feel about the fact that thousands upon thousands of their compatriots are sacrificing their lives in the waters of the Solomons and in the jungles of New Guinea?

Must Smash Enemy

But there is no other way for us to bring the war to a finish than by smashing the enemy's armed strength. Only when the enemy's sea-power has been uprooted will there be an opportunity to awaken the American people. In the meantime, the huge gains being scored by the Japanese Forces in the Solomons spell formidable attacks on America's vital spots and will eventually result in a turning point in the war situation. If America is already betraying internal weaknesses, it is no occasion for much optimism as long as her armed strength is holding its own and the war situation is progressing favorably for her. Nothing except unfavorable developments in the war situation can aggravate America's internal weaknesses.

The American people call their Government policy an interventionist policy. America's interventionism and isolationism has changed in nature with the passage of time, but there is no denying the fact that there are isolationists in America. Isolationists are found among the leading American statesmen. Although the isolationists constitute a minority, they had a pretty powerful voice before the war. After the war, they were cowed into silence.

The point should not be lost sight of, however, that even the isolationists advocate positive Pacific policy as far as Japan is concerned. We should not turn our eyes from the fact that public opinion in the United States has come to attach special importance to the Pacific and that even the isolationists, breaking their silence, have been united with the Government in making strong utterances regarding the Pacific. Only when the present Administration has committed blunder after blunder, only when Japan has pierced the enemy's heart, will the isolationists have a powerful voice as the Opposition.

One of the internal weaknesses of America is her racial problem. The population of the American citizens of German origin is estimated at between 5,006,000 and 6,000,000. The Americans of Italian origin number between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. There are about as many Irish. Then there are numerous immigrants from southern and northern Europe. The negro population reaches anywhere between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000. These heterogeneous racial elements are, at present, united around the Anglo-Saxons on the principle of "America First." But the question may well be asked what will happen if the war becomes drawn-out, the situation takes a turn for the worse and this racial problem becomes bound up with other social problems? While wishful thinking is taboo, this much can be said, that in contrast to the national solidarity of Japan, it will spell a decisive blow to America.

In regard to the labor disputes which have been increasing in seriousness, I am of the view that, while there may be political and ideological backgrounds, the main undercurrent is, at least at present, economic and not a revolt against the State order. Prices are soaring, approximately at the rate of one per cent every month (at this rate, prices are supposed to have risen 25 per cent in the last two years). The Government, fearing inflation, has pegged wages and prices, but taxes have been raised time and again, with the result that the situation has become uncontrollable and wage-pegging virtually impossible. To make matters worse, the dearth of commodities is making life more and more difficult. Such, it seems to me, is the principal cause for the frequency of strikes in America.

Armed Strength Vital

The labor movement in America is powerfully organized, so much so indeed that it is said to constitute an enemy of the Roosevelt Administration. The labor movement is made all the more powerful as industries become busier with the progress of the war and strikes increase in frequency and intensity. Recent reports say that troops are being mobilized to repress strikes. It is quite likely that this will develop into a serious domestic problem. But here again wishful thinking should be abstained from. It is our armed strength that will decide the issue of the war.

It is aptly said that America is a country of public opinion. For one thing, the President is at great pains to guide or, rather, manipulate public opinion, at times going to the length of making promises which astound the people. On the contrary, or rather because of this, the President becomes a prisoner of public opinion of his own making. He is nervous about public opinion all the time. He is bound by public opinion. Such was the impression I invariably gathered from my conferences with the President and the Secretary of State. It is not a mere case of respect for public opinion. More than that, the American Government leaders are simply preoccupied with public opinion; they cannot transcend public opinion one step.

Here is a case in point of what I mean. When the Japanese-American negotiations came to a deadlock, the press freely played up the situation, saying that the chances of success were ten to one. When public opinion had reached that stage, the President simply could not change his attitude even if he was impressed with the Japanese proposals and was in a receptive mood. Some may say that the deadlock was of the President's own seeking, since his mind was set on a war. But what I want to say is this, that the President could not extricate himself an inch from the clutches of public opinion, that he was impotent to view public opinion from a higher plane and formulate a far-sighted national policy. How often I wished, during the ten months of negotiations, that the President could rise above public opinion!

Be that as it may, there is another aspect to American public opinion. As long as the war progresses favorably, the American Government can go on driving the people to the far-off Solomons and New Guinea. Once a series of successive reverses is suffered, however, the public will at once begin to kick and may succumb to the internal weaknesses such as I have already referred to. This is the possibility the American leaders dread most. Surely, no matter how powerful America's armament may be, it is highly doubtful whether she can keep on fighting an ignoble war of aggression several thousand miles away from home and, when the situation goes against her, still keep her people in the war on the pretext that they have got to fight on in self-defense. So the American leaders have no alternative but to hide the defeats from the public, and the worse the situation becomes, the more foolhardy ventures they must make. Such is their predicament.

The Americans are, by nature, fond of speculation. They are addicted to gambling. With the Presidential election scheduled for next year and with the results of the recent elections unfavorable to the Democrats, the Administration has got to do something to satisfy or at least mollify the people. It is against this background that the recent American operations in the Solomons can best be understood. With formidable fighting spirit America has poured one major force after another into the Solomons. Her manner of fighting is extremely aggressive. To Japan, however, America's offensive is just what she wants.

"Tighten your helmet string after victory is won," goes an old Japanese adage. The Japanese are not complacent enough to be intoxicated over exploits such as are being won at present. Nor is the enemy likely to be daunted by such reverses. The future situation is beset with serious possibilities. Ups and down still remain to be seen here, after.

EDUCATION IN MALAI SHOWS BIG ADVANCE

School Attendance at Shonan Doubles in Year—Japanese Language Booms

By a Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, November 19.—The number of boys and girls attending school here today is almost double what it used to be a year ago, according to the latest figures released by the education authorities, who place the number at nearly 20,000.

This means that the drive toward literacy under the Japanese administration is making great headway. Physical fitness features the school life of the children here as playgrounds and greens adjoining the school buildings daily accommodate large groups of pupils who seriously take part in "taiso" or mass calisthenics to the accompaniment of music. School teachers, too, are most enthusiastic and attend special training courses arranged for them.

The teaching of Japanese is also being carried out most systematically, so much so, that the Chief of the Education Department of Shonan Special Municipality, in a recent interview declared significantly, "Japanese language standard attained by local pupils compare very favorably with that of third grade children in Japan."

With the use of the Japanese language becoming widespread, new textbooks for schools are also making their appearance, such as elementary readers and primers. Books explaining Japanese history have been introduced in all schools.

In addition, regular hours have been set aside for singing and most children know at least a half a dozen or more of the popular Japanese songs and marches.

Pupils, who by force of circumstance, cannot afford to pay tuition are receiving education at Government expenses. In this connection, educational authorities recently pointed out that in the course of the next few years every child in Malai will be provided by the Government with complete education "irrespective of whether they pay tuitions or not."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1943

The New Medical Understanding

Successful completion of negotiations between Japan and Germany concerning cooperation in the field of medicine has just been announced. The attainment of complete understanding between the two countries on this matter comes as an appropriate gift to celebrate this day which marks the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement of November 25, 1938.

Not only have Japan and Germany been carrying on close cooperation in the political, economic, and military spheres to the inestimable benefit of both countries, but in the cultural field likewise their cooperation has been no less notable. The Cultural Agreement between the two countries has already done much to enhance mutual understanding between the two peoples and their collaboration in cultural activities has already served to contribute materially to the cultural progress of the world. Agreement between the Broadcasting Corporations of the two countries regarding radio exchange programs and agreement between the authorities of the two countries respecting translation of Japanese and German books are some of the tangible results which have already accrued from the Cultural Agreement. Now the attainment of an understanding concerning cooperation in the field of medicine adds another significant subject to the activities which are being jointly pursued by the two countries to their mutual advantage.

The new understanding concerning medical cooperation provides for official fostering of friendship between the medical men of the two countries through the study of therapeutics, hygiene, public health, and medicine in each others' country. It is understood that the two Governments will furnish substantial aid to medical authorities in their respective countries who plan to study the academic equipment, research facilities, hospitals, public health organizations, and similar matters of the other country. Moreover the authorities of the two countries are to exchange information concerning significant developments in their respective countries with respect to such matters as public health policies, legislation concerning medicine, medical welfare activities including social insurance, and advanced education for practitioners. Further arrangements concerning details of this cooperation are to be made by organizations of medical men delegated by the authorities.

It goes without saying that such cooperation as this new understanding provides will greatly contribute to the advance of medical science and practice. Germany has long been recognized as the leader in the field of medical science in the West, while Japan occupies a similar position in the East. Modern medicine has an impressive history in Japan, going back to the days when the first Japanese exponents of modern medicine studied with the Dutch doctors at Deshima in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Since then medicine has been a field in which Japanese have distinguished themselves with particular brilliancy, while today with the expansion of Japanese influence to the regions of the South, Japanese doctors are making significant new advances in the field of tropical medicine. Cooperation between two countries which hold such a commanding position in the field of medicine cannot but result in contributing immeasurably to the advance of medicine throughout all the world. The new understanding thus furnishes one more example of how Japanese-German cooperation is contributing to the welfare of mankind.

Behind the Lebanon Embroglio

In considering the crisis in the Lebanon and the Middle East, the surface confusion and cross-currents should not be allowed to obliterate the deep-lying parallel to conditions which prevailed in East Asia prior to the outbreak of the China Affair. Since Japan's victories in the War of Greater East Asia swept Anglo-American influences out of this region and brought about the natural unity and redemption of East Asia, it has become crystal clear that all previous confusion and instability in this region were due to the nefarious schemes of Britain and the United States to secure undisputed control in China and elsewhere in East Asia. Just as these two occidental Powers prevailed upon Chiang Kai-shek to play their hand for them in East Asia, so they now seek to use Arabian aspirations for independence to serve their own ulterior ends in the Middle East.

The protest lodged by Major General Edward Spears, British Minister at Beirut, which the De Gaullist regime has been forced to accept, leaves no doubt that Britain is running true to form in lending treacherous support to an independence movement in which native dupes will give their lives in a cause in which they will ultimately find that their liberties and independence are forfeit to the very country from which they accepted "aid."

From the changes which have taken place in the Lebanese situation within the past day or two, it is obvious that Britain's protest included demands for the liberation of the abducted Lebanese President, as well as of the Cabinet Ministers arrested by the De Gaullist regime, also for the resignation of Jean Louis Helleu, the French High Commissioner held responsible for the arrests. That the demands further included one for the opening of separate negotiations on the Lebanese independence question between Britain and the Lebanese representatives plainly reveals Britain's intention to profit by the incident to strengthen her own control.

Britain's ambitions to secure a dominant position in Syria and the Lebanon after the last World War were frustrated by French insistence on the paramountcy of France's claims. Expedience dictated British compliance with the French demand at the time, but British ambitions for hegemony in these regions were not relinquished. Once France was defeated Britain was, therefore, prompt to send an army of occupation to these strategically important regions, open conflict with the then useful puppet De Gaullist regime being avoided by leaving it in nominal control. Since De Gaulle has outlived his usefulness to Britain, his attempt to maintain French control in these regions in defiance of his manipulators only affords Britain a chance to assume her favorite pose as champion of native independence in regions she covets for herself and to use the Arabs themselves to oust the refractory De Gaulle and clear the field for her.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the United States, a newcomer in the field, has cast a covetous eye on the oil-rich regions of Arabia and now seeks to control Saudi Arabia and Iran in an attempt to counter the British scheme for domination in an area from Egypt to Iraq passing through Palestine, the Lebanon and Syria. Nor is the situation at all simplified by the Soviet Union's vital interests in the same regions.

In making their rival moves Britain and the United States are furthermore both obliged to take the pan-Arab movement into consideration and to endeavor to placate and influence the leaders of the various Arab states lest all their rival plans be swept away in a concerted movement for Arab unity which might pass beyond their control. Britain's attempt to canalize this movement in her favor at the recent Arab conference she sponsored at Alexandria failed because of Syria's opposition to the pan-Arab League which Britain sought to set up under her guidance. This is an additional reason for British determination to secure predominance in Syria and the Lebanon. America's counter-move is active support of Saudi Arabia, the present mainstay of the pan-Arab movement.

An acute struggle for hegemony in the Middle East is undoubtedly incubating in which the Arab states, in seeking American intervention in the Lebanon crisis, seem only too likely to find they have jumped from the frying pan of disputed French and British control in that region into the fire of general American domination.

A Year Ago Today

November 25, 1942

In the course of his press conference with foreign correspondents in the Chiang Kai-shek capital, T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of Chungking, declared that little progress is being made in the negotiations between Chungking and the Anglo-American Governments regarding the promised abolition of extraterritoriality rights in China.

Two Eastern Fables

By JOSE RIZAL
(From the Philippine Review)

Known to only a few Rizalists is this article which originally appeared in "Trubner's Record," London, in July, 1889. Written nearly a year after the Filipino hero's sojourn in Japan this article was obviously prepared in English, showing Rizal's versatile genius as an accomplished linguist and Oriental scholar.

There are two fables, the one in Japan and the other in the Philippine Islands, which have many traits in common, and the intercomparison of which may perhaps be of some interest to ethnologists.

The Philippine children, in their earliest years, learn the "Tale of the Tortoise and the Monkey," or, as it is called in the Tagal language, Ang buhay ni pagong at ni matsing. There is scarcely in Tagal literature another tale more popular and better known than this, although there are many prettier and more interesting. To it are traceable many sayings, phrases, maxims, and comparisons, which have received currency in reference to various conditions of common day life. This tale runs as follows:

The Filipino Version

The tortoise and the monkey found a banana tree floating amidst the waves of a river. It was a very fine tree, with large green leaves, and with roots, just as if it had been pulled off by a storm. They took it ashore. "Let us divide it," said the tortoise, "and plant each its portion." They cut it in the middle, and the monkey, as the stronger, took for himself the upper part of the tree, thinking that it would grow quicker, for it had leaves. The tortoise, as the weaker, had the lower part, that looked ugly, although it had roots. After some days, they met.

"Hello, Mr. Monkey," said the tortoise, "how are you getting on with your banana tree?"

"Alas," answered the monkey, "it has been dead a long time! And yours, Miss Tortoise?"

"Very nice, indeed; with leaves and fruits. Only I cannot climb up to gather them."

"Never mind," said the malicious monkey, "I will climb and pick them for you."

"Do, Mr. Monkey," replied the tortoise gratefully.

And so they walked toward the house.

As soon as the monkey saw the bright yellow fruits hanging between the large green leaves, he climbed up and began plundering, munching and gobbling, as quick as he could.

"But give me some, too," said the tortoise, seeing that the monkey did not take the slightest notice of her.

"Not even a bit of the skin, as it is eatable," rejoined the monkey, both his cheeks crammed with bananas.

The tortoise meditated revenge. She went to the river, picked up some painted snails, planted them around the banana tree, and hid herself under a coconut shell. When the monkey came down he hurt himself and began to bleed.

After a long search, he found the tortoise.

"You, wretched creature, here you are!" said he. "You must pay now for your wickedness; you must die. But as I am very generous, I will leave to you the choice of your death. Shall I pound you in a mortar, or shall I throw you into the water? Which do you prefer?"

"The mortar, the mortar," answered the tortoise. "I am so afraid of getting drowned."

"O ho!" laughed the monkey. "Indeed! You are afraid of getting drowned! Now I will drown you."

And going to the shore, he slung the tortoise and threw it in the water. But soon the tortoise reappeared swimming and laughing at the deceived, artful monkey.

Japanese Version

This is the Philippine tale of the monkey and the tortoise. The Japanese fable Saru Kani Kassen, Battle of the Monkey and the Crab, as published by Kobusha at Tokyo, is as follows:

A monkey and a crab once met when going round a mountain.

The monkey had picked up a persimmon seed and the crab had a piece of toasted rice cake. The monkey seeing this, and wishing to get something that could be turned to good account at once said: "Pray, exchange that rice cake for this persimmon seed." The crab without a word, gave up his cake, and took the persimmon seed and planted it. At once it sprung up, and soon became a tree so high, one had to look up at it. The tree was full of persimmons, but the crab had no means of climbing the tree. So he asked the monkey to climb up and get the persimmons for him. The monkey got up on a limb of the tree and began to eat the persimmons. The unripe persimmons he threw at the crab, but all the ripe and good ones he put in his pouch. The crab under the tree thus got his shell badly bruised, and only by good luck escaped into his hole, where he lay distressed with pain and not able to get up. Now, when the relatives and household of the crab heard how matters stood, they were surprised and angry, and declared war and attacked the monkey, who, leading forth a numerous following, bid defiance to the other party. The crabs, finding themselves unable to meet and cope with this force, became still more exasperated and enraged, and retreated into their hole and held a council of war. Then came a rice mortar, a pounder, a bee, and an egg, and together they devised a deep-laid plot for revenge.

First they requested that peace be made with the crabs; and thus they induced the king of the monkeys to enter their hole unattended, and seated him on the earth. The monkey, not suspecting any plot, took the hibashi, or poker, to stir up the slumbering fire, when bang! went the egg, which was lying hidden in the ashes, and burned the monkey's arm. Surprised and alarmed, he plunged his arm into the pickle-tub in the kitchen to relieve the pain of the burn. Then the bee, which was hidden near the tub, stung him sharply in the face, already wet with tears. Without waiting to brush off the bee, and howling bitterly, he rushed for the back door; but just then some seaweed entangled his legs and made him slip. Then down came the pounder tumbling on him from a shelf, and the mortar, too, came rolling down on him from the roof of the porch, and broke his back and so weakened him that he was unable to rise up. Then out came the crabs in a crowd and brandishing on high their pincers pinched the monkey to pieces.

Have Same Origin

There is no doubt that these two tales, although their ends are very different, have both only one origin, or perhaps one is a modification of the other. There the monkey plays the same part, greedy, malicious, wicked and revengeful; the Japanese persimmon tree is the Philippine banana, which grows and brings forth fruit quicker than any other tree. There are many points of resemblance between the crab and the tortoise, and there is a mortar mentioned too. Which of both tales is the more ancient? Which is the more original, and where do they come from?

A careful analysis and intercomparison of both tales will show us that the leading ideas of both came either from the South, from Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Mindanao, or had its origin from the Philippine Islands, and afterward migrated northward with the people or the race which came from the South to inhabit the Japanese and the Ryukyu Islands, being modified in its course in conformity with the climates and the customs of the different countries.

The Tagal tale exists in the Visaya Islands too, with few modifications. We do not know if there is another analogue in the Malai Archipelago, in Sumatra or Java. If there is, comparison with the Tagal version would perhaps throw more light on its origin. For a moment, we shall satisfy our curiosity by making an analysis and drawing some deductions suggested by a strict intercomparison of both tales.

The beginning of both is the same, except that the Japanese has a crab instead of a tortoise. This change is very important. I was told, when I was in Japan that the tortoise is with the Japanese people a symbol of eternity or of something sacred, holy, etc, which may be suggested by the Chinese civilization. This is not the case with the Tagal, which sees in the tortoise a poor little innocent thing but artful in its way, rather to be pitied than admired or respected. But there is in the Philippines a superstition also that if somebody puts his foot on the tortoise, the sole of the foot will burst under many lines. Perhaps it is a pious superstition to prevent naughty children from stepping on poor slow walking tortoises.

Philippine Story Truer

The Philippine banana tree is more natural than the persimmon seed and the rice cake in the Japanese tale. Perhaps because there is no banana tree in Japan, the people have been obliged to adopt these modifications. It seems too foolish or too wise to exchange a piece of toasted rice cake for a persimmon seed. Besides, the toasted rice cake shows more of a refined civilization than a mere banana tree. Further, the phrases "at once it (persimmon seed) sprung up, and soon became a tree so high. . . . The tree was full of persimmons," may more fitly be applied to a banana tree than to a persimmon seed. Further, people often pull up banana trees, as the heroes of our story do, plant them and get fruits (or the heart which brings the fruits) in three or four days. The case is unnatural for a persimmon seed. So we think that the Tagal version is more natural.

"But the crab had no means of climbing the tree." This phrase would be correct in the case of a tortoise; we think the crab with its pincers and feet could climb as well as a monkey; at least, the crab climbs very well on any stone wall, etc. This impossibility of climbing, more natural in a tortoise, suggests the supposition that the crab was not in the original tale.

Japanese Story Complicated

In what follows, the two fables nearly agree till we come to where the crab escapes into his hole.

In the Philippine tale, the revenge of the tortoise, although little childish, shows a very primitive and peculiar way, "with pointed periwinkles," while in the Japanese there are traces of a more advanced state of society, like war between crabs and monkeys. The council of war, held in the hole of the crabs, gives us an idea of the free imagination of the Japanese people. Not only the animated beings, but the inanimate things too, speak and give advise, fele and move like the others.

"First they requested that peace be made with the crabs; and thus they induced the king of the monkeys to enter their hole unattended."

It seems to us that this part is interpolated by some not very clever story-teller, perhaps in order to gratify the natural wish for revenge. Then if the monkeys were the stronger and the crabs the weaker, which desired that peace be made, these could not have induced the king to come unattended, as he is not constrained by a more powerful force; but the crabs would go to the monkeys to ask for peace and to offer conditions. The same may be said of the egg which burst under the ashes only to burn the monkey's arm. This part may have been added, long after the wandering people came to Japan; moreover, the hibachi only exists in cold climates. The way the tale ends is rather complicated than natural, while in the Philippine version it is plainer and shows a more delicate observation of character and feeling. The mischievous monkey lays a very wicked dilemma before the tortoise, pretending to be generous; either to die by being pounded in a mortar or to be drowned. The artful but not wicked tortoise, knowing the real intension and malignity of the monkey, beats him with the same weapon and chooses the mortar. The monkey, continuing his wickedness till the last, refuses what he promised and throws the tortoise into the water. The interest is maintained till the very conclusion.

Both Have Morals

In both versions, there is a great deal of morality: it is the eternal fight between the weak and the powerful. In the Philippine version we find more philosophy, more plainness of form, while in the Japanese there is more civilization, and so to speak, more diplomatic usage.

After the short analysis we may give it as our opinion that this Japanese tale had its origin from some Southern country from where would come also the Philippine version. This last is evidently nearer to the primitive form (if not the primitive form itself) than the Japanese. The Japanese version is much changed and added to, perhaps by other peoples and other civilizations it has met with. This tale may perhaps be considered as one of the oldest tales in the Far East. The differences between both versions show that one is not a copy of the other, and that they must have existed in both countries long before the Europeans came to that part of the world. The fact that this tale is known everywhere in the Philippines, in every island, province, village and dialect, proves that it must be the inheritance of an extinct civilization, common to all races which ever lived in that region.

SONG

By YAMANOUENO OKURA
(Manyoshu)

Whene'er I eat a melon, I think
of my dear.
And when I eat a chestnut, I
wish he were here.
Whence doth a child come into
this world to be born?
Now he appears before my
eyes to leave me lorn.
Ah me! how can I sleep in
peace?

ENVOY

Far better than gold,
Silver, and jewels most rare
Is a child. I hold
We can't find treasures so
fair
And so precious anywhere.

Translated by Mario Ide.

Fruits of Wisdom

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Aristotle, that it was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature, and Ovid, that it was a favor bestowed by the gods.

* * *

The stomach begs and clamors, and listens to no precepts. And yet it is not an obdurate creditor; for it is dismissed with small payment if you give it only what you owe, and not as much as you can.—Seneca.

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Just as you are pleased at finding faults, you are displeased at finding perfections.—Lavater.

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He who imitates evil always goes beyond the example that is set; he who imitates what is good always falls short.—Guicciardini.

JAPAN'S SELF-DEFENSE STANDS FOR PROTECTION OF EAST ASIA

Economic Common Prosperity Is Emphatically Stressed As Joint Shielding of All Constituent Nations

By SHIGEMI IYOGI
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

It is superfluous to say that Japan was forced to wage the War of Greater East Asia in self-defense. It was not until her own existence was gravely imperiled by Anglo-American positive offensive, as evidenced by the formation of the so-called ABCD line of encirclement and the enforcement of an economic blockade, that she took up arms against America and Britain. Their series of hostile economic measures such as the arbitrary repudiation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the prohibition of the export of scrap iron, iron and steel and machinery to Japan and the freezing of Japanese assets did much to hasten the precipitation of the present war. It is true, but these were, after all, incidents which happened during the diplomatic negotiations opened for the purpose of tiding over the international crisis. The real cause of antagonism between Japan and her adversaries, America and Britain, lies more deeply; it may almost be said that their frontal collision was decreed by fate. To put it in a word, the root cause of the trouble was Anglo-American menace to Japan's existence.

America was under the impression that she could easily submit Japan to her will by throwing Japan into an economic quandary, and acting on this mistaken belief, resorted to all sorts of repressive measures. Japan was too proud to submit to American pressure, and resisted it vigorously, for submission spelt death for her. Anyway, the War of Greater East Asia is a war forced upon Japan. Japan had exhausted all measures of peaceful settlement before she took up arms as the last resort.

Means Defense of Asia

In Japan's case, self-defense means, for all practical purposes, the defense of East Asia. It means the emancipation of all East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke of aggression and exploitation by eliminating the order of capitalistic rule which reigned during the past century and by undermining all Anglo-American political and economic bases in East Asia. There can be no security for Japan without the stability of East Asia. Likewise, it may be said that Japan's growth and development is indispensable to the stability of East Asia.

The ultimate objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the creation of a new order in East Asia and the first requisite in this connection is to liberate all East Asiatic peoples. All movements hitherto launched by East Asiatic peoples for their own emancipation have invariably been stimulated by Japan's remarkable development. Japan's progress during the Meiji era caused the awakening of the East Asiatic peoples, while her big advance in recent years whetted the nationalist movements among them. Their movements were apt to lean toward narrow-minded and exclusionist nationalism, it is true, but this was a tendency inevitable in the East Asiatic peoples, seeing that they have long been condemned by Western capitalism to a colonial or semi-colonial status. The days of narrow-minded nationalism are now gone, however, and things are steadily moving toward the creation of a higher-plane order based on common prosperity for all East Asiatic peoples. Nationalism can no longer be allowed to linger at its conservative and reactionary stages.

The nationalist movement in East Asia must be organized into a new powerful racial movement based on nationalism in its true sense, which can make a most valuable contribution to the establishment of Greater East Asia.

Is Revival of East Asia

The liberation of East Asia must also mean the revival of East Asia. In the past, all East Asiatic countries, with the single exception of Japan, have lived in subjection to Western imperialism, with their sovereignty practically gone. There was no political, economic and cultural development for the sake of their welfare, and East Asiatic interests were mercilessly sacrificed for the preservation of the Anglo-American order. In order that the politics, economic and culture of East Asia may be so developed as to help forward the revival of East Asia, therefore, it is imperative that American, British and Dutch influences should be evicted completely from this part of the world. To this end, the entire physical and moral forces of East Asia must be put together and brought to bear on the object in view.

Japan and all other East Asiatic peoples have been alike subject to the aggression, control and menace of America and Britain in the past, though not to the same extent, and this fact brings home the urgent necessity of setting up a join defense structure for East Asia. This identity of interest forms the basis of the projected Greater East Asia. Without the security of East Asia as a whole, there can be no true welfare or prosperity for each individual East Asiatic people. Herein lies the seed for joint defense, and it follows that East Asia's economy should be of a kind to reinforce the cause of this joint defense.

The various treaties signed up to the present among the countries constituting Greater East Asia provide for joint defense as one of the basic principles, while "the basic policy for the establishment of Greater East Asia" stresses the need for the concentration of the economic power of Greater East Asia on the consummation of such strong defense economy as is required for the protection of Greater East Asia. All the economic power of East Asia must, of course, be mobilized for the cause of joint defense, and in this connection there is one thing which should always be kept in mind. That is that this joint defense economy is a structure to be set up against the common enemy of East Asia. It is the means by which to secure the emancipation of East Asia as a whole from Anglo-American domination. It must not, therefore, be used by any particular country as the medium for exploiting other countries. It is here that the new East Asia economy is fundamentally different from the old bloc economy of the Anglo-American school. If this basic rule is departed from in practice, the consummation of Greater East Asia will be out of the question. It will also seriously affect the joint defense structure.

To Meet Economic Changes

Generally speaking, the bloc economy was brought into being to meet economic changes occurring in the countries participating in the former World War of 1914-1918 and also the world economic panic after 1929 arising from the World War and the subsequent economic developments.

The first World War was, needless to say, a stupendous struggle of attrition, and all belligerent countries were obliged to reorganize their economy so as to meet emergency requirements successfully. This reorganization was particularly manifest in the spheres of the State control of economy and the concentration of capital.

It is, however, impossible to think that such remarkable changes were caused by the war only. It must be noted that there was a partial collapse of liberal economy even before the war and that this furnished the main contributory cause of big changes in the economic structures of all belligerent countries. The war served to expedite these changes. That is to say, partial collapse and metamorphosis of economic liberalism occasioned the formation of the bloc economy.

Under the bloc economy, the countries which possessed colonies endeavored to forge closer ties of collaboration with their colonies, thereby striving to reconstruct and strengthen their economy successfully, while those who did not possess their colonies bent their whole energies to the acquisition of new territories of a colonial or semi-colonial status. Britain's Imperial bloc was typical of the experiments in this field.

High Tariffs Ensued

The world panic obliged all countries to put up high tariff walls in order to prevent the importation of foreign goods, and Britain strove to cement close trade relations with her Dominions and colonies by means of preferential tariffs, calling the Ottawa and other conferences for the purpose repeatedly. The British example was followed more or less by all other countries. This policy was originally adopted to cope with the panic but later it came to acquire great significance as signifying wartime economy. It asserted itself remarkably in the tense international situation preceding the outbreak of the present World War. All countries then felt the necessity of completing the wartime economic structure speedily and evinced particular anxiety to obtain raw materials for their home industry, to secure the market for their manufactures, to ensure the supply of war materials and to secure possession of strategic bases.

Countries poor in natural resources entered into close relationship with their neighbors to form an economic bloc to supply each other's wants. Attempts were also made to bring near-by backward countries with plentiful natural resources under their political sway so as to ensure the importation of important materials. In this way, parochial nationalism has gradually given way to the idea of bloc economy built on the combined territory of several countries.

Greater East Asia's sole aim is to establish a new order of common prosperity and well-being based on perfect harmony and accord among the East Asiatic countries. In the East Asia economy, which is to form the basis of the East Asia joint defense structure, economic common prosperity is as emphatically stressed as the joint defense of all constituent countries.